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# The Continental Times

## Special War Edition

**To our Readers.** The Newspaper Office of the Imperial German Post guarantees only for the delivery of one copy weekly under the arrangements made by the "Continental Times". As the "C.T." appears three times weekly, we recommend our readers to send subscription-orders by **January 1st 1915** not through the Post, but direct to the Haupt-Expedition der "Continental Times" — Berlin W. 50, Augsburgstr. 38 — to secure delivery.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

ROTTERDAM LUCERNE

BERLIN

GENEVA ROME

No. 1044. Vol. XX. No. 52.

PRICE: Germany 20 Figs. Austria 20 Heller.

# Friction Between America and England.

### War News.

The Germans have taken the villages of Ramscapelle and Bixschote, south of Nieuwport, thereby almost succeeding in cutting off Nieuwport from the Anglo-Belgian positions. The assault on Ypres is likewise progressing. Zandvoorde, Hollebeke and Wambeke were stormed and the enemy driven back in a southern direction. Several English guns and 8 machine-guns were captured and 800 Englishmen made prisoners.

No news is to hand from the Polish front. The Russians have evacuated the Bukovina, the easternmost part of Austria-Hungary. In a battle at Stary-Sambor, as well as in several small fights in Galicia, the Austrians have been successful. The total number of prisoners of war in Austrian camps amounts to 649 officers and 73 179 men, not including the prisoners made during the last few weeks.

The German cruiser *Emden* has again been heard of; this time from Penang Harbour, in the Federated Malay States. She torpedoed the Russian Cruiser *Semtschuk* and the French destroyer *Mousquet*. When nearing the enemy, the *Emden* was masked with a fourth funnel.

The British cruiser *Hermes* has been sunk in the Channel by the torpedo of a German submarine. About 50 men of the crew were drowned. This is the eighth cruiser England has lost during the war, while Germany has lost 4 cruisers only.

The Germans have gained ground also in the Argennes, and several fortified positions have been carried also on the Aisne-line, at Vailly, east of Soissons. This attack resulted in 1500 prisoners being made and 2 machine-guns captured. All French attempts to storm the German positions in the Argennes, near Verdun and Toul, failed, and were requited with heavy casualties. The battles in France, and even more so in Belgium, have become a hand-to-hand fight, in which heavy losses were inflicted, especially on the English.

The fight on the Austro-Serbian frontier continues. After a battle at Ravanje, won by the Austrians, the Serbians withdrew into trenches fortified with concrete. Their positions, however, were taken at the point of the bayonet by the Austrians, who advanced, with extended front, as far as Rasa and Glogowac.

Antivari is again being bombarded and the wireless telegraph station recently erected there, as well as several warehouses, have been destroyed.

Russian prisoners state that cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever are spreading among the Russian Army.

The Swedish newspapers state that the Belgian and French losses in West Flanders have been enormous. The Germans have made further advances daily.

### Cabinet Crisis in Italy.

Differences between the Italian Minister of Finance, Rubini, and the Minister of War, Zuppelli, have caused the former to tender his resignation. Following this, the Prime Minister Salandra has informed the King of the resignation of the whole Cabinet. King Victor Emanuel reserved his decision. Salandra will probably be asked to form a new Cabinet. A change in Italy's foreign policy is not expected.

### Englishmen Protest against Treatment of Germans in England.

As was to be anticipated, the news of the maltreatment of Germans in England has caused intense excitement. According to a Hamburg notice, negotiations are in progress; and the fixing of Nov. 5th as a limit suggests that they are likely to be pursued with vigour. Meantime the British Colony in Frankfurt has addressed a letter and telegram to Lord Roberts and the Home Office in London. The latter runs:—In the name of the numerous British subjects residing in Frankfurt and its environs, who are permitted to move about unmolested, we enter this protest against every severe and unjustifiable treatment of Germans in England as being contrary to all traditions of our country. (Signed) Sir William H. Lindley, John M. Mackenzie, Ernest C. Cole.

A copy of the telegram was forwarded simultaneously to the British Colonies in Dresden, Hamburg, Munich, Hanover and Cologne accompanied by a request for concerted action for the purpose of enlightening public opinion in England.

### Turkey Joins the War.

The long-expected has happened. Turkey is at war with Russia and hostilities by the two other entente-powers, England and France, may be expected before long. The outbreak of the war with Russia was caused by Russian warships trying to prevent Turkish ships from steaming out of the Bosphorus into the Black Sea. During the ensuing fight a destroyer and a Russian mine-layer with 700 mines were sunk and another destroyer and a coast-defence ship severely damaged. Three Russian officers and 72 men were saved by the Turks and taken prisoner. Part of the Turkish fleet then bombarded the Russian harbours of Theodosia, Noworossijsk, Sevastopol and Odessa. In Noworossijsk Harbour, 14 transports, 30 oil-tanks, several warehouses, containing corn and the wireless-station were destroyed. At Odessa a Russian cruiser was sunk and another cruiser and 5 transports severely damaged; while 5 oil-tanks were destroyed. Though the Entente powers accuse Turkey of commencing hostilities, there is no doubt as to Russia's intention to blockade the Bosphorus by mines and thereby part the Turkish warships in the Black Sea from those in the Sea of Marmora. Turkey has given the only answer possible. Her action has made a great impression in the Balkan Peninsula as well as in Italy and, above all, in England, where her "breach of peace" is said to be the consequence of the pressure put on the Porte by Germany. What consequences the new situation will have in the Balkans still remains doubtful. But any day may bring forth new events. The declaration of war by Turkey is said to have been handed in at St. Petersburg on Friday. The Russian, French and English Ambassadors are preparing to leave Constantinople.

### Prince Louis of Battenberg Resigns.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has resigned his office as First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty. He falls a victim to the campaign inaugurated by the English press against Englishmen of German descent, being a son of Prince Alexander of Hesse and the Countess of Battenberg but naturalised in England in 1868. Rumours were afloat about his sympathy with Germany, which caused the press to ask for a decided declaration by the Prince. Prince Louis has by his resignation given a manly answer to this request. He desists from serving a nation which doubts a loyalty proved by over 40 years' devoted service. His successor will be Admiral Lord Fisher, the reorganiser of the British Navy, and pronounced enemy of Germany. Who will be the next object of the anti-German campaign in England? Will it be Queen Mary, who before her marriage was a Princess of Teck and as much of German descent as Prince Louis of Battenberg?

### Quarrel between French and English Prisoners of War.

As in nearly all other camps, where prisoners of war have been confined in Germany, quarrels have arisen between the French and the English at Darmstadt. The differences became so serious that the English had to be transferred to a more distant camp.

### English Hospital Ship Wrecked.

The Hospital Ship *Chilla*, with wounded soldiers on board, was wrecked during a storm off Whitby. Two boats full of wounded were landed. Some 60 people are still clinging to the wreck, which is washed by the sea.

### An English Red Cross Report of German Treatment of Wounded.

The chief German field sanitary organization reports that the organization is working well. In one week between 40,000 and 50,000 slightly wounded alone were treated and sent home. The health of the Army is very good; catarrh of the bowels—isolated slight cases of dysentery—is declining, while there are only isolated cases of typhus. While repeating the assertion, "our adversaries kill wounded prisoners and murder doctors and attendants," it admits that it would be a pity to generalize from isolated cases. There are 9,000 doctors in the field.

### Libel of Mark Hambourg in London.

Mr. Mark Hambourg, the Russian pianist, residing at Regent's Park, was awarded £500 damages, with costs, for libel, the defendants being the proprietors and printers of a weekly journal.

The libel against the plaintiff consisted of a suggestion that he was a German and had been posing lately as a Russian.

### Serious Friction between America and England.

England's policy of stopping, searching and confiscating ships under the American flag has already led to acute differences between the two states. American protests have so far been successful in the case of oil-tank steamers which had been captured by English warships but afterwards released. A new protest is to be presented in London against the stopping of the steamer *Kroonland* which has been brought to Gibraltar. England is to be questioned as to whether the stopping was caused by the fact that the freight of the *Kroonland* was copper or because she had German reservists on board. Mr. Bryan has ordered the American port authorities to give information on all outgoing ships and their cargoes to American Government officials only. The *Times* admits that America acts within her rights in giving this order, but says that it may lead to more stringent patrolling of the Atlantic by British warships and consequently to friction between the two states. The *Morning Post* says, openly, that the policy of England and that of America are in direct opposition to one another; England wishes to prevent goods from going to Germany which may be useful as war-material or may help her to support certain industries; America understands England's position, but she does not see why she should support England at the expense of American commerce. On the contrary, America feels obliged to do everything in order to retain her foreign markets. It will soon become clear that present conditions are drifting towards a collision, which can only be averted by mutual concessions and far-seeing, tactful diplomacy on both sides.

### Lack of Surgeons at the British Front.

Lady Huntington writes:— I have heard lately from different sources of the great shortage of surgeons and nurses at the front and that much unnecessary loss of life and suffering has been the result.

Considering the number of highly trained and efficient nurses who have offered their services but are not allowed to go, this seems to me quite inexplicable. I also hear that very little help or encouragement is given to private hospitals or nurses who wish to go on their own account by the War Office, and yet at Ostend after the fall of Antwerp the sufferings of the wounded must have been frightful. No chloroform was available and many returned to this country with hardly a piece of lint on their wounds, and during the battles of the Marne and Aisne many of the wounded were not attended to for three days.

### "Through France and Germany."

By C. Geo. Prognosis, Chicago.

"I want to pay a tribute to an American official abroad,— Mr. T. St. John Gaffney, who is the American Consul General in Munich. He has been in Munich six months. Previously to that he had served eight years in Dresden. I met other American Consuls abroad, but none of them, so far as I was able to learn, from my own experience or from other Americans abroad, measures up to the high standard of efficiency shown by Mr. Gaffney during this time of trial and terror to Americans stranded in Bavaria. The Consulate was always open, weekdays and Sundays, early and late, and usually packed with excited and terrified Americans, from the old lady with the agony pinch on her upper lip, who tremblingly claimed she was to be arrested as a Russian spy, to that ubiquitous American individual who is always looking for trouble and gets it. His calmness allayed the fears of the timid and fearful; he organised relief committees; he secured from the Bayerische Vereins-Bank a promise to redeem letters of credit and travellers' checks issued by American Banks in good standing. He secured the co-operation of the civil and military authorities to relieve and protect American citizens. In one day he raised over \$11,000 from the American colony and tourists for the relief of needy Americans and the Red Cross. His home was the refuge of Americans and English who were entrusted to his care. If we went to the Consulate in the morning Mr. Gaffney was there; if we went in the evening he was there, ever ready and always at the service of the citizens of the United States. I am glad to be able to pay him this tribute, for it is one well deserved.

### Roosevelt Calls Lack of Readiness National Danger, says U. S. needs a Much Better Army, First-Class Fortifications and a Good Navy with Continual Exercise in Manoeuvring.

By Theodore Roosevelt.

From what we have so far considered two things are evident. First, it is quite clear that in the world, as it is at this moment situated, it is literally criminal, literally a crime against the nation, not to be adequately and thoroughly prepared in advance, so as to guard ourselves and hold our own in war. We should have a much better army than at present, including especially a far larger reserve upon which to draw in time of war. We should have first class fortifications, especially on the canal and in Hawaii. Most important of all, we should not only have a good navy, but should have it continually exercised in manoeuvring. At present our navy does not begin to have the manoeuvring in fleet formation indispensable to its efficiency.

### Justice to the Kaiser.

The real nature of the problem we have ahead of us can only be grasped if the attitude of the several powers is thoroughly understood. To paint the Kaiser as a devil merely bent on gratifying a wicked thirst for bloodshed is an absurdity, and worse than an absurdity. I believe that history will declare that the Kaiser acted in conformity with the feelings of the German people, and as he sincerely believed the interests of his people demanded; and as so often before in his personal and family life he and his family have given honorable proof that they possess the qualities that are characteristic of the German people. Every one of his sons went to the war, not nominally, but to face every danger and hardship. Two of his sons hastily married the girls to whom they were betrothed, and immediately afterward left for the front. This was a fresh illustration of one of the most striking features of the outbreak of the war in Germany. In tens of thousands of cases the officers and enlisted men who were engaged, married immediately before starting for the front. In many of the churches there were long queues of brides waiting for the ceremony so as to enable their lovers to marry the night before they responded to the order that meant that they might have to sacrifice everything, including life, for the nation.

### Praise for German Qualities.

A nation that shows such a spirit is assuredly a great nation. The efficiency of the German organization, the results of the German preparation in advance, were strikingly shown in the powerful forward movement of the first six weeks of the war. Not only is this organization, this preparedness, highly creditable to Germany, but even more creditable is the spirit lying behind the organization. The men and women of Germany, from the highest to the lowest, have shown a splendid patriotism and abnegation of self.

In reading of their attitude, it is impossible not to feel a thrill of admiration for the stern courage and lofty disinterestedness which this great crisis laid bare in the souls of the people. I most earnestly hope that we Americans, if ever the need may arise, will show similar qualities.

It is idle to say that this is not a people's war. The intensity of conviction in the righteousness of their several causes shown by the several peoples is a prime factor for consideration, if we are to take efficient means to try to prevent a repetition of this incredible world tragedy. History may decide in any war that one or the other party was wrong and yet also decide that the highest qualities and powers of the human soul were shown by that party.

### Why Germans Went to War.

The people of Germany believe that they are engaged primarily in a fight for life of the Teuton against the Slav, of civilization against what they regard as a vast menacing flood of barbarism. They went to war because they believed the war was an absolute necessity not merely to German well being but to German national existence. They sincerely feel that the nations of western Europe are traitors to the cause of occidental civilization and that they themselves are fighting, each man for his own hearthstone, for his own wife

and children, and all for the future existence of the generations yet to come.

### Debt Due to Germany.

As for crushing Germany or crippling her and reducing her to political impotence, such an action would be a disaster to mankind. The Germans are not merely our brothers: they are largely ourselves. The debt we owe to German blood is great; the debt we owe to German thought and to German example, not only in governmental administration, but in all the practical work of life is even greater. Every generous heart and every far-seeing mind throughout the world should rejoice in the existence of a stable, united and powerful Germany, too strong to fear aggression and too just to be a source of fear to its neighbors.

### Sir Edward Grey's Loss.

The Rev. Alexander Harry Grey, younger brother and heir-presumptive of Sir Edward Grey, died on Saturday in London after an operation, aged forty-four.

Mr. Grey was the third son of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Grey, and was educated at Keble College, Oxford, and Hatfield Hall, Durham.

Sir Edward Grey's second brother, Mr. George Grey, died in hospital at Nairobi, after having been mauled by a lion, in February 1911. Sir Edward's only surviving brother is Mr. Charles Grey, now prisoner of war in a Bavarian fortress.

### English Ideals of Former Days, and of the Present.

Not so long ago, the English people as well as its leading statesmen lifted their voices in denunciation against the barbarous foreign policies of Belgium, France and Japan.

In 1909, Sir Edward Grey publicly described the Belgian rule in the Congo-state, as "indistinguishable from slavery" on October 22nd of the same year, he stated in Sheffield that the Congo natives were forced through most inhuman methods to hardest manual labor, without the least compensation. It was then imperatively urged that, in all its African possessions, Belgium should adopt the humane policies of England and of Germany. Both of the latter governments had expended considerable sums for the upbuilding of their colonies, whereas the Belgians were simply preying upon, and despoiling their Congo-colony. Thus the growth of Antwerp was largely due to the wealth created through the blood and the suffering of the Congo natives. The gist of the public opinion was also summarized by E. D. Morel in the following words:—"The Congo had been pillaged, not administered, and been plundered with ruthless ferocity."

In July 1911, in a "Nineteenth Century" article, entitled "La Force Noire", Max Montoleso criticised the enrolling of African Troops in the French army. He wrote: "I protest against their being transported from their country like chained tigers, to be unloosed against Europeans."

In his earnest warning to the French government against marshalling such brutes against Germany he said: "We shall not stand by and see a people to whom we are bound by ties of sentiment and common ancestry exposed to the fury of Moslems and Black Devils". Finally he expressed his indignation at French officers being prepared to ret a in command over African troops that had been guilty of the most monstrous atrocities. Under similar conditions, English commanders would have resigned their commissions. In March 1910, Earl Stanhope called the attention of the English public to the atrocities practiced by the Japs in Formosa and Korea. "In Formosa", he wrote, "the Chinese prisoners have been whipped and beaten to death. And in Korea, the civil police have tortured natives, falsely accused of traitorous conduct, by piercing the tongue, then inserting a cord and violently drawing the victim about." It was therefore the duty of the government, to notify Japan that if such horrors, only equalled by those practiced in the Congo State, were not stopped, England could on grounds of morality, not remain indifferent: He said: "Great Britain cannot countenance such methods and must withdraw from the alliance." Quite calmly, Stanhope added the following remarkable words: "Since the war began, we are considered an inferior race by the rank and file in Japan, and our only claim for special recognition rests upon our national wealth."

The Continental Times can be obtained every morning at all Kiosks and Railway stations.

# The Continental Times

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## MUNICH.

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